Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1835. No. 795.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

25 Dollars Reward!

THE public jail of Orange county was consumed by fire on the night of Tuesday the 6th instant, and one James Adcock, a prisoner confined therein on a charge of burglary, and one Washington Revells, a free negro confined for a misdemeanor, escaped therefrom. The said JAMES ADCOCK, is a white man, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven inches high, stoutly built, of a pale yellowish complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, full face, and downward look. He lived some time before his commitment in the western part of this county, and the northern part of Chatham. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that he may be brought to trial on the charge aforesaid.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Shff.*
October 8. 90—

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 2nd instant, a negro man by the name of

Kinchelow.

Said boy Kinchelow was raised by a man named George Nance, living fifteen or sixteen miles south east of Raleigh; and Nance sold him to a man by the name of Frederick Lilley, and from Lilley to Allen Dunn of Raleigh, and from Dunn to the subscriber. The said boy Kinchelow is six feet high or upwards, about twenty five or twenty-six years of age; he has, on close examination, a speck in his left eye, and pretends he can't see out of it. He is tolerable likely and dark complexion.

And also on the night of the 3d instant, a negro man by the name of

Osborne.

He says he was raised by a man by the name of Jeffreys, a man by the name of Strickland formerly owned him; Strickland sold him to Allen Dunn of Raleigh, and Dunn to the subscriber. Said boy Osborne is about five feet five and a half inches high, between thirty-five and forty years of age, of a yellow complexion; has a thin visage, and tolerably large forehead; had on a white hat, and black jeans coat, his other clothing not recollected. Osborne no doubt will try to pass as a free man, as it is likely he has procured some free papers, and no doubt he is making his way for a free state.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of both of them, or twenty-five dollars for either of them, or for their or either of them being confined in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN A. FAUCETT.
October 5. 90—

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, made to me by Henry Bunch, to secure the payment of a debt due to William Cain, sen. now deceased, dated and delivered on the 11th of October, 1824, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the market-house in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of November next, being the first day of November county court, the fee simple estate in the

Tract of Land

whereon said Bunch now resides, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres, be the same more or less, adjoining the lands of the estate of the said late William Cain, sen. deceased, Thomas Rhodes, deceased, —— Carroll and —— Burton. There are on the premises a comfortable house and outbuildings, and a small plantation of cleared land. The terms of the deed of trust are imperative, and the sale will certainly take place at the time and place aforesaid, for cash.

DAVID YARBROUGH, *Trustee*,
By A. M. KIRKLAND, *Attorney*.
October 2. 89—

TRUST SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Joseph Ward, decd. to satisfy the payment of a debt therein specified, I shall expose to public sale, on Monday of November court next, to the highest bidder for ready money, before the court house in Hillsborough, the TRACT OF LAND whereon Joseph Ward, deceased, lately lived, adjoining the lands of James Thompson and others, containing one hundred and one and a half acres.

Such title will be given as is vested in me as trustee.

J. J. FREELAND, *Trustee*.
October 29. 93—

NEGRO GIRL FOR SALE.

ON Friday the 20th day of November next, at the Store House of Peter Clark (Clover Garden,) will be sold

One NEGRO GIRL, about seven years of age,

belonging to the estate of Henry Roberson, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES A. CRAIG, *Adm'r*.
October 15. 91—tsp

***BLANKS** for sale at this Office.*

NEW BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having removed from Halifax in this state, would respectfully inform the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity that he has taken the house formerly occupied as the Post Office, where he intends manufacturing and repairing all kinds of work in his line of business. He is prepared to make

Water-proof Boots & Shoes,

as usual, and the public may be assured that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in neatness and durability; and he is in hopes that those who have heretofore favored him with their custom from this section of country, will still continue to call on him.

☞ Steady employment and liberal wages will be given to five or six Journeymen.

WM. H. BROWN.
October 22. 92—3m

WATCHES,
Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE received an additional supply of goods in their line, which makes the assortment extensive; and they assure those who want watches that they can be suited, as they do not sell one without warranting it to be good. In addition to *WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.* they have

Britannia & Plated Ware,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ Watches repaired carefully, and warranted in every instance.

*** They would respectfully solicit those of their customers whose accounts are of six month's standing, to pay the same.

October 22. 92—

LEATHER & SHOES.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of

Country-tanned Leather,

which he is disposed to sell on accommodating terms.

He has also a Shoe-making establishment, next door above his store, where he keeps on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SHOES,

which he will dispose of on accommodating terms to his customers.

STEPHEN MOORE.
October 1. 89—tf

TO TANNERS & CURRIERS.

WANTED by the subscribers immediately, A GOOD TANNER AND CURRIER. None need apply who cannot produce the best evidences of character and qualifications. To such a one, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

WM. KIRKLAND & Co.
October 29 93—

UNIVERSITY HOTEL,

CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public that there has been considerable additions made to the above Hotel (as regards room) by a building, 62 by 16, expressly intended for lodging rooms, and is now enabled at any time, to accommodate travellers with single rooms. His Stable is attended by a good Ostler, and is plentifully supplied with provender. His Table will at all times be supplied with the best that an up-country market will afford, and no exertions will be wanting on his part to add to the comfort and convenience of those who favor him with their custom.

The Post Office is kept at his House; and his customers can be furnished with the latest Newspapers and Periodicals.

He will, until further notice, adhere to the following prices.

Man and Horse per day, . . .	$1 25
do. do. Supper, Lodging and Breakfast, . . .	1 00
Stage Passengers (per meal,) . .	25

I. C. PATRIDGE.
Chapel Hill, October 24. 93—

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscribers, desirous of closing their business in this place respectfully solicit all those indebted to their concern, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of September next. Longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

CAIN & KIRKLAND.
July 16. 78—

NOTICE.

MY Oil Mill, on the Alamance, is now in operation, working up the old seed on hand. I will exchange Oil for Seed or Cash, at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per gallon, and the same per bushel for Seed.

MICHAEL HOLT.
Sept. 17. 86—p

TANNERS SEE!

1000 best Northern TALLOW for at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.
Hillsborough, May 28. 72—

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

TWO good hands can find employ for the winter, to whom the following wages will be given:

For making Boots,	$2 75
footing do.	2 00
Men's Shoetees, stitched,	1 12½
do. Shoes,	1 00
do. round awl work,	80
Ladies' Shoes,	70
Allowance for extra work.	

Board with washing and lodging can be had at eight dollars per month.

C. L. COOLEY.

☞ Water-proof Shoes & Boots made to order. C. L. C.
October 22 92—

FOURTH YEAR OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

BOOKS BY MAIL

Prospectus of two New Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere percentage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs, of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included. a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

WALDIE'S PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburg Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

October 1835 99

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1835.

Thomas Webb, senr. admr. of Thos. Hargis, senr. deceased, Lawrence V. Hargis, John Akers and wife Patsy, Jesse Hargis and wife Phebe, Bently Gray and Lawrence H Gray, vs. *William Carney and wife Polly, heirs at law of Thomas Hargis, decd.* — Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case it appears to the Court that the defendants William Carney and Polly his wife reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the 3d Monday of December next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, 1835.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk*.
Price Adv $4 00 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1835.

Robert Harris, John Harris, Overton Harris, who sues in this behalf by his guardian Robert Harris, Sterling Harris, Henrietta Wilkerson, Lewis Wilkerson and Jane his wife, and Rebecca Obriant, vs. *Benjamin Morrow and Nancy his wife, and Joseph Pittman and his children, names unknown.* — Petition for an account and settlement, &c.

IN this case it appears to the Court, that the defendants, Benjamin Morrow and Nancy his wife, and Joseph Pittman and his children, names unknown, reside beyond the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, 1835.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk*.
Price Adv. $4 00. 93—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1835.

Henry Garrison and others, vs. *Thomas Bradford and others.* — Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Thomas Bradford, Jacob Jordan, John Jordan, and the children of William Horne and Mary his late wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that the said defendants be and appear at our next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead or answer, or the petition will be set down for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to them. Test,

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
Price Adv. $2 75. 89—6w

THE GENIE OF THE ARTS.

The following beautiful allegory, by Col. Knapp, was among the stories related at the supper of the American Institute in the city of New York. It was received with great applause, and a unanimous call was made that it should be committed to writing for publication.

Mr. Knapp's health being drank by the president, he arose and said—Mr. President, in Eastern countries, in former days, at the festive board, when the orator had made his speech and the poet his song, and the charms of minstrelsy had passed by, the Dervise was called upon for his apologue—one of the vehicles of Eastern instruction. As the humble Dervise of the evening, I will venture upon a *Western apologue.*

On this side of the Atlantic, that stern old mother *Necessity* had settled with two daughters—AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE; the former raised the sustaining corn by dint of labor, on a hard, unyielding soil, and just *brought the year about*—the latter ploughed the ocean, scudding along the iron bound coast of North America, picking up the salted fish, lumber, tobacco, ashes, rice, provisions as they are called—pork and beef—and a few other *notions*, and carried to the West Indies to market, and then sailed to Europe to purchase the manufactures which they had no means of making. They exhausted nearly all their resources in this merchandize, and saw the same endless prospect before them. This continued for two long centuries, and Agriculture and Commerce struggled to little purpose; at length a third sister was born of the same mother, she was called the Genie of the Arts. Fairies presided at her birth, Wizards cast her horoscope, and propitious stars culminated at the event. The new-born child was scorned by her elder sisters, and they showed their neglect and hatred in every form they could. As she grew up she fully understood the situation she held in the family, but was silent and patient, fully determined to win the affections of her sisters. She began to make articles of domestic comfort at first, for household use;—she then gave new hints to Agriculture on the philosophy of husbandry, made her new implements to till the ground, and built her better barns, yards, and bins. To Commerce she presented new rudders, sails, cables, and marts, and taught her a more ready method of keeping her nautical reckoning. They could not be unmindful of her worth, but still, as in all family quarrels, they were not easily appeased, and she was hardly acknowledged as one of the family. Commerce brought home new articles from foreign countries, and to teaze and mortify her, first let her have a sight of them; but from this glimpse alone, she soon surpassed these articles in delicacy and workmanship.

She created looms, gave the wool new dies—for she seemed to have the power of extracting the azure from the skies, and of infusing all the tints of the rainbow in the products of her looms. She never unravelled the golden tissues which she had wrought, but made them up fit for royal dames. On gala days she presented splendid dresses to her sisters, wrought by her own hands, which equalled all foreign fabric, but still they treated her unkindly, as the sisters of Cinderella did the "*lovely neglected*" of the family. If at any moment they forgot to chide, they never condescended to smile, or to hold any public communion with her; but the industrious and intelligent were her friends, and at all times paid her the most respectful attentions. Sometimes she was seen with an artizan on one hand, and a philosopher on the other, as her devoted admirers, much to the envy of her sisters. She grew in loveliness and grace, and could no longer be kept in the back ground. The fairy who presided at her birth would no longer be restrained, and was determined to bring her out. On the next grand national ball she taught her god-daughter to turn the pumpkin to a coach and the mice to horses; to move with grace and elegance through all the mazes of the dance; she then buckled around her waist the enchanting zone, set with a thousand brilliants of modesty and loveliness. *The Genius of the People*, a goodly and a gallant youth, more powerful than eastern princes, became at once enamored with her charms. He was apprised that her wardrobe was all from her own hand, from the beautiful glass slipper to the queenly head dress. The *Genius of the People* demanded the *Genie of the Arts* in marriage of her elder sisters. They were astounded, or pretended to be, at the proposal, but taking advice, they gave a reluctant consent to the union. The nuptials were celebrated by every demonstration of joy among the people, who hailed it as a most propitious alliance. Commerce soon found that she was benefited by the connexion; her ships increased as

she became the carrier of the productions of the younger sister to all quarters of the globe; and Agriculture had to enlarge her field, and plant new gardens to supply with food the countless workmen of her industrious sister. All three soon became wealthy, and mother Necessity dying, left them a happy family, fully impressed with the belief that on family honors depended their perpetual prosperity and glory. *The Genius of the People* throws his protecting influence over the elder sisters of his chosen spouse, with parental and filial kindness, and the political soothsayers predict that there never can be a family quarrel among them, their interests are so intimately blended.

Toast.—The Genie of the Arts, a mother who grows lovelier as she grows older—and whose fountains of life flow for the nourishment of her offspring in an abundance proportionate to their wants.

From the New York Journal of Commerce

List of Members Elected to the 24th Congress.

As the Senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the House with the exception of two members from Mississippi and one from New York, we have thought a complete list might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference. Those in italics are anti Van Buren; the others were elected by the party friendly to the present administration and opposed to the whig party. Still it is possible that some few of them, especially in the western states, may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts, according to the evidence before us.

SENATE.

MAINE.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Ether Shepley	*W P Mangum,*
John Ruggles	Bedford Brown
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	SOUTH CAROLINA
Isaac Hill	*Wm C Preston*
Henry Hubbard	*John C Calhoun*
MASSACHUSETTS.	GEORGIA.
Daniel Webster	Alfred Cuthbert
John Davis	John P King
RHODE ISLAND.	KENTUCKY.
Asher Robbins	*Henry Clay*
N K Knight	*John J Crittenden*
CONNECTICUT.	TENNESSEE.
Gideon Tomlinson	Felix Grundy
Nathan Smith	*Hugh L White*
VERMONT.	OHIO.
Samuel Prentiss	*Thomas Ewing*
Benjamin Swift	Thomas Morris
NEW YORK.	LOUISIANA.
Silas Wright, jr.	*A Porter*
N P Talmadge	Charles Gayarre
NEW JERSEY.	INDIANA.
S L Southard	*Wm Hendricks†*
Garret D Wall	John Tipton
PENNSYLVANIA.	MISSISSIPPI.
James Buchanan	*John Black*
Samuel M'Keant	One vacancy.
DELAWARE.	ILLINOIS.
Arnold Naudain	Elias K Kane
John M Clayton	John M Robinson
MARYLAND.	ALABAMA.
R H Goldsborough	Wm R King†
Joseph Kent	*Gabriel Moore*
VIRGINIA.	MISSOURI.
John Tyler	Lewis F Linn
B W Leigh	Thomas H Benton

RECAPITULATION

Anti Van Buren,	25
Van Buren,	19
Doubtful,	3
Vacancy,	1
	48

It is to be borne in mind that Michigan is already a state, wanting the single act of admission into the Union, and that the Legislature is already elected which will choose her Senators to Congress That Legislature is thoroughly Van Buren. Of course the Michigan Senators will be of the same politics. Adding these to the list, the account will stand—

Anti Van Buren,	25
Van Buren,	21
Doubtful,	3
Vacancy,	1
	50

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.	VIRGINIA.
F. O. J. Smith	Henry A. Wise
George Evans	George Loyall
Moses Mason	John Y. Mason
Leonard Jarvis	*John Robertson*
Gorham Parks	J. Roane
Joseph Hall	*John Taliaferro*
Jeremiah Bailey	*Charles F. Mercer*
John Fairfield	John M. Patton
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	G. E. Dromgoole
Samuel Cushman	John W. Jones
Banning M. Bean	T. T. B. Bouldin
Franklin Pierce	Walter Coles
Joseph Weeks	James Garland
Robert Burns	*N. H. Claiborne*
MASSACHUSETTS.	Edward Lucas
Abbott Lawrence	James M. H. Beale
Stephen C. Phillips	Robert Craig
Caleb Cushing	G W Hopkins
Levi Lincoln	*William McComas*
George Grennell	Joseph Johnson
George N. Briggs	William S Morgan
Wm. B. Calhoun	NORTH CAROLINA.
William Jackson	Jesse Speight
John Reed	*Eb. Pettigrew*
John Q. Adams	M T Hawkins
Samuel Hoar	Jesse A Bynum
N. J. Borden*†	Wm Montgomery
CONNECTICUT.	James McKay
Isaac Toucey	*Elisha Derry*
Samuel Ingham	*A H Sheppard*
Elisha Haley	*Abram Rencher*
Zalmon Wildham	Henry W Connor
Andrew T. Judson	*James Graham*
Lancelot Phelps	*Lewis Williams*
RHODE ISLAND.	*Wm B Shepard*
Dutee J. Pearce	SOUTH CAROLINA.
William Sprague	*Henry Pinckney*
VERMONT.	*T W Pickens*
Hiland Hall	*R B Campbell*
William Slade	James Rogers
Horace Everett	*J H Hammond*
Heman Allen	R J Manning
B. F. Janes	*Wm J Grayson*
NEW YORK.	*John K Griffin*
Abel Huntington	*W Thompson, jr*
Samuel Barton	GEORGIA.
C C Cambreleng	John Coffee
John McKeon	Seaton Grantland
Eli Moore	Charles E Haynes
Aaron Ward	G W B Towns
Abraham Bokee	George W Owens
John W Brown	Thomas Glasscock
Nicholas Sickles	Jesse F Cleaveland
Aaron Vanderpool	Hopkins Holsey
Valentine Efner	Jabez Jackson
Hiram P. Hunt	ALABAMA.
Gerrit Y. Lansing	*Dixon H Lewis*
John Cramer	*Joshua L Martin*
David Russell	*Reuben Chapman*
Dudley Farlin	*Joab Lawler*
Ransom H. Gillet	*Francis S Lyon*
Matthias J. Bovee	MISSISSIPPI.
Abijah Mann, jr.	[Election to be held in November—two members]
Samuel Beardsley	LOUISIANA.
Joel Turrill	*Rice Garland*
Daniel Wardwell	E W Ripley
Sherman Page	*Henry Jackson*
William Seymour	TENNESSEE.
William Mason	*John Bell*
Joseph Reynolds	*Abram P Maury*
Stephen B. Leonard	*Bailey Peyton*
William Taylor	James K Polk
William K. Fuller	*Adam Huntsman*
U. F. Doubleday	Cave Johnson
Graham H. Chapin	*E J Shields*
Frances Granger	*W C Dunlop*
Joshua Lee	*Luke Lea*
Timothy Childs	*William B Carter*
George W. Lay	*John B Forester*
Philo C. Fuller	*James Standifer*
Abner Hazeltine	*Samuel Bunch*
Thomas C. Love	KENTUCKY.
Gideon Hard	*Chilton Allen*
[One vacancy in the 3d district. Gideon Lee is nominated by the Jackson party, and will probably be elected without opposition.]	*John Chambers*
	William J Graves
	Richard French
	James Harlan
	R M Johnson
NEW JERSEY	*John White*
Phil'm Dickerson	*Benj Hardin*
James Parker	*John Calhoun*
Samuel Fowler	Lynn Boyd
Ferd. S. Schenck	Albert G Hawes
William N. Shinn	*Jos R Underwood*
Thomas Lee	Sherrod Williams†
PENNSYLVANIA.	MISSOURI.
Joel B. Sutherland	*W H Ashley*
James Harper	*A G Harrison*
J. R. Ingersoll	ILLINOIS.
Michael W Ash	Zadok Casey
E. Darlington	John Reynolds
David Potts, jr.	William L May
William Heister	INDIANA.
Jacob Fry, jr.	Amos Lane
Matthias Morris	J W Davis
D Wagener	John Carr
Edward B. Hubley	*J McCarthy*
H A Muhlenbergh	George L Kinnard
William Clark	E A Hannegan
Henry Logan	Ratliff Boon
George Chambers	OHIO.
Jesse Miller	*Bellamy Storer*
Joseph Henderson	*Thomas Corwin*
Andrew Beaumont	*William K Bond*
J B Anthony	*Elice Howell*
John Laporte	*Jonathan Sloane*
Job Mann	*Elisha Whittlesey*
J Klingensmith, jr	*Samuel F Vinton*
Andrew Buchanan	*Sampson Mason*
T M T McKennon	*Joseph H Crane*
Harmar Denny	*David Spangler*
Samuel S Harrison	William Kennon
John Ranks	John Thompson
John Galbraith	David Kilgore
DELAWARE.	John Chaney
J J Milligan	Taylor Webster
MARYLAND.	Thomas L Hamer
Isaac McKim	Wm Patterson
B C Howard	Benjamin Jones
James Turner	Jeremiah M'Lene
Francis Thomas	ARKANSAS.
Daniel Jenifer	*Ambrose H Sevier*
G C Washington	FLORIDA.
John N Steele	*Joseph M White*
James A Pearce	MICHIGAN.
	Isaac E Crary.

† Doubtful.

* Elected by the joint votes of antimasons and Jackson men.

SUMMARY.

	Whig.	*V Buren.*	*Doubtful.*
Maine,	2	6	0
N. Hampshire,	0	5	0
Massachusetts,	11	0	1
Connecticut,	0	6	0
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
New York,	9	30	0
New Jersey,	0	6	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	5	3	0
Virginia,	5	16	0
North Carolina,	7	6	0
South Carolina,	7	2	0
Georgia,	0	9	0
Alabama,	5	0	0
Louisiana,	2	1	0
Tennessee,	11	2	0
Kentucky,	8	4	1
Missouri,	1	1	0
Illinois,	0	3	0
Indiana,	1	6	0
Ohio,	10	9	0
	101	134	2

Van Buren,	134
Anti Van Buren,	101
Doubtful,	2
Vacancies,	3
	240

From the Nashville Banner.

Nomination of Hugh L. White.

On Monday the 26th of October, the following correspondence was communicated to each house of the General Assembly of Tennessee:

Nashville, Oct. 23d, 1835.

To the Hon. Hugh L. White:

SIR:—The undersigned have been appointed a committee of the General Assembly, to inform you that the people of the state of Tennessee have, by their representatives, nominated you to their fellow citizens of the United States for the office of Chief Magistrate.

This duty we conceive will be best discharged by communicating to you the preamble and resolutions adopted by both houses of the General Assembly. From them you will learn the principles upon which the nomination was made These, as also the attending circumstances, we take leave to say, appear to us no less honorable to the people of the state than to yourself. By this act, they have shown a discrimination and devotion to principle worthy the imitation of posterity.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to tender to you the assurance of our esteem and veneration for your character, and our ardent wishes for your personal happiness.

WM. LEDBETTER, ROBERT H. HYNDS, T. H. CAHAL, } Committee on the part of the Senate.

ADDISON A. ANDERSON, WILLIAM M'CLAIN, GRANVILLE D. SEARCY, SION ROGERS, G. W. CHURCHWELL, H. W. WATTERSON, WM. B. CAMPBELL, J. A. MABRY, CHARLES READY, ROBERTSON TOPP, } Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

Nashville, October 24, 1835.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of yesterday, enclosing a copy of a preamble and resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, recommending me as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

To receive evidence at any time that the representatives of the people of my own State continue to repose confidence in me would be highly gratifying; but at this particular time, and after such multiplied efforts have been unceasingly made, from various quarters, to destroy my reputation, to receive such testimony of increased confidence, is matter calculated to call forth my most profound acknowledgments.

Some of those who are members of the present General Assembly and who were members of the same body two years ago, can bear testimony to the fact, that I earnestly endeavored to prevent my name from being submitted to the American people for the highest office within their gift, but my efforts have been unavailing. A state of things has been produced which induced a portion of my political friends to believe the interest of the country would be promoted by the use of my name as a candidate, and, when applied to on various occasions, I have given my consent; and I now take this opportunity to state that this consent will not be withdrawn.

In common with a large majority of the citizens of Tennessee, I was an humble advocate of the principles set forth in the preamble to your resolutions. Time and increased experience have tended to confirm me in the opinion, that on the maintenance of these principles the liberties of the people of the United States essentially depend.

From the formation of the Federal Constitution up to this time, there have been parties in the United States. When they are separated upon principle, each may honestly believe the permanent welfare of the country depends upon having the government administered upon the principles which they advocate, and may honorably use every fair effort to elevate their own party and put down their opponents. But when an attempt is made to create a party—not founded upon any settled principles, composed of men belonging to every political sect, having no common bond of union, save that of a wish to place one of themselves in the highest office known in the constitution, for the purpose of having all the honors, offices and emoluments of the government distributed by him among his followers—I consider such an association, whether composed of many or few, a mere faction, which ought to be resisted by every man who loves his country and wishes to perpetuate its liberty.

To conciliate the favor or procure the support of any man or set of men, belonging to any party, I have not changed, or agreed to change, any one political principle I ever avowed. Those upon which I have heretofore practiced shall continue to be my guide in whatever situation I may be placed, so long as I believe them to be correct: disdaining as I hope I ever shall, an attempt to win my way to power upon one set of principles, and then to practice upon another.

Through you I beg leave to tender to the General Assembly my unfeigned and heartfelt thanks for this additional evidence of their continued and unshaken confidence; and for yourselves be pleased to accept the assurance that I am, with sentiments of the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITE.

Messrs. Wm. Ledbetter, Robert H. Hynds, T. H. Cahal, A. A. Anderson, W. McClain, G. D. Searcy, Sion Rogers, G. W. Churchwell, J. A. Mabry, Charles Ready, R. Topp, H. W. Watterson, Wm. B. Campbell, *Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

CORRECT SENTIMENTS.

In an address delivered by General Samuel Smith, the Mayor of Baltimore, to the civil officers of that city, we notice the following just and republican sentiments—would that they could be acted upon in the administration of the affairs of government generally.

"You have been regularly appointed to your several offices, and I shall expect that you without fear or affection perform the duties of your office. In their execution you will be polite and civil to all, tyrannical to none; transgressors of the Ordinances must be fined or punished agreeably thereto; in some cases caution may be given to persons who may be ignorant of the law; if they again transgress, punishment must follow. I will perform my duty to the best of my ability, and will insist on the performance of his duty by every officer over whom I have a control.

"I shall quarrel with no officer for a difference of opinion on political subjects. You are freemen and will exercise your right of suffrage without fear, agreeably to your own judgments; if officers do not, they are no longer freemen. But I shall discountenance any attempt of any officer to cause, by the power of his office, any fellow citizen to vote contrary to the dictates of his own judgment. Such coercion is depriving your fellow citizens of the greatest privilege of freemen.

"As Mayor I never will dismiss any officer, or nominate any, on party principles. All the citizens have equal rights to the office; the only inquiry in making a nomination, that I shall make, will be, is the citizen honest? Is he a friend to the harmony, peace and interest of the city? Nor will I dismiss any officer except for cause. Is he habitually intemperate? he must take the consequence; does he neglect to perform the duty imposed on him by the Ordinances? he must count on a dismissal as certain."

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA ON ABOLITION.

The Synod of Virginia is composed of all the Presbyterian Clergy within the bounds of the State, together with a lay delegation from every Church. The meeting of this body, which has just terminated in Prince Edward county, was one of the largest that ever convened; and on the important subject embraced in the following preamble and resolutions, there was but one mind and voice. The conviction was deep and universal, that this fierce and fanatical crusade has grown out of a departure from the most plain and positive injunction of the word of God, and the cordial unanimity with which this subject was met and settled in the Synod of Virginia, has never been surpassed.

Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas the publications and proceedings of certain organized Associations, commonly called Anti Slavery or Abolition Societies, which have lately arisen in some parts of our land, have greatly disturbed and are still greatly disturbing the peace of the Church and the Country; and the Synod of Virginia deem it a solemn duty to themselves, and to the community, to deliver their sentiments upon the subject: therefore,

1. *Resolved unanimously*, That we consider the dogma so fiercely promulgated by the said Associations, that slavery as it actually exists in our slaveholding states, is necessarily sinful, and ought immediately to be abolished, and the conclusions which naturally follow that dogma, as directly and palpably contrary to the plainest principles of common sense and common humanity, and to the clearest authority of the word of God.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, That, in the deliberate judgment of the Synod, it is the duty of all Ministers of the Gospel to follow the example of our Lord and Saviour, and of the Apostles, in similar circumstances, in abstaining from all interference with the state of slavery as established amongst us by the laws of our commonwealth—and confiding themselves strictly to their proper province of inculcating upon masters and slaves the duties enjoined upon them respectively in the sacred Scriptures, which must tend immediately to promote the welfare of both, and ultimately to restore the whole world to that state of holy happiness which is the earnest desire of every christian heart.

Colonization Meeting.—A large and interesting meeting has recently been held in the city of New York with reference to the subject of African Colonization. The immediate circumstance presented to the attention of the meeting was the recent disaster which has befallen the settlement at Bassa Cove. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. Duer. Among the reasons which he assigned for enlarged operations on the part of the Society was the fact that in consequence of the prevailing excitement, it was highly probable that the law of Virginia, which forbids the residence of free coloured persons within that state, would be more rigorously enforced. Of this the society have been unofficially notified. He stated that there were from fifty to one hundred thousand such persons in the state of Virginia, who in the event mentioned must find a refuge at the north. The meeting was also addressed by Samuel A Foot, esq. Dr Reese, Dr Proudfit, Rev Mr. Hunt of North Carolina, and Dr Dwight, late President of Hamilton College; two individuals have agreed to pay 500 dollars each to the Colonization Society, on condition that 9000 dollars more shall be subscribed in sums not less than 200 dollars each, for the same object.

Southern Churchman.

The Island of New York.—We understand it is ascertained by actual survey, that this Island comprises thirteen thousand acres, and it is estimated that one thousand acres will eventually be added to it by extending into the rivers and the filling up of marshes—The first thousand acres is comprised in the line below Grand street, from river to river—from Grand street to twenty-first street there are two thousand acres. In these 3000 acres, it is supposed there are yet vacant lots sufficient to accommodate not only the whole present population of the Island but enough more to make up the number of 300,000—or the number of 100,000 inhabitants to 1000 acres, allowing about the same density of population that now exists below Canal street. It may be seen from this, that the whole Island is capable of accommodating nearly a million and a half of inhabitants—and if our population continues to increase in the same ratio it has done for the last 30 or 40 years, the Island will be filled to its whole extent in a period of less than half a century. *Mercantile.*

Mammoth Apple Tree.—We are indebted to a highly respectable gentleman of Hardy county, for the following facts relative to a Mammoth Apple Tree, on the farm of Captain Daniel McNeill, of that county. Our informant says that he took the dimensions of this Mammoth Apple Tree carefully and accurately, and found it to be 45 feet in height, and 85 in breadth; circumference of the trunk 9 feet 4 inches. About seven feet from the root there are eleven branches, the average size of which are 3 feet and 10 inches in circumference. But the most remarkable fact about it, is the quantity of fruit it bore the present year—*one hundred and eighty bushels* of apples were taken from it this fall. Four or five bushels of such as were bruised and partially and entirely rotten, were left under the tree; and a good deal of its fruit must have been taken away by different persons through the summer and fall: so that the real quantity it bore must have been very near, if not quite *two hundred bushels*. The apples are very large. It stands near the South Branch, on a very rich soil, I have been informed that it did not bear any fruit until after it was twenty years old. It grew spontaneously where it now stands, and, although forty years old, continues to grow. *Romney (Va.) Intelligencer.*

Rail Roads in Virginia.—Virginia appears to be roused to vigorous action on the subject of internal improvements. She has now:

1. A Rail Road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester—nearly completed.

2. From Petersburg to the Roanoke river—completed.

3. From Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, to do—completed.

4. From the Roanoke by Danville to Evansham—in contemplation.

5. Another to connect Petersburg with Richmond, and Richmond with Fredericksburg near the Potomac. This link will be a part of the great Atlantic thoroughfare of the Union, from Portland Maine, through Boston, Worcester, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, to Charleston—and thence to the Mississippi at Memphis, or through Georgia and Florida to Mobile and New Orleans. *N. Y. Eve. Star.*

The Army and Navy Chronicle mentions that Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, whose name was dropped from the army list, as a captain in the 7th regiment of infantry, on the 31st of May, 1834, has recently arrived at Washington, after an absence of four years, from an expedition to the Rocky Mountains and the regions beyond. This expedition was undertaken solely on his own account, a furlough having been granted to him for that purpose. From this extreme remote situation, the several reports made by him did not reach head quarters, and it was supposed he had perished. He has obtained from actual examination a vast store of information concerning the geography of that portion of the country, and the Indians who inhabit it. Capt. B. is making an effort to obtain a restoration to his former rank in the army.

A Mathematical Toast.—The following toast is said to have been drank at an association of School Masters.

"The fair daughters of Columbia—May they *add* virtue to beauty, *subtract* envy from friendship, *multiply* amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, *divide* time by sociability and economy, and *reduce* scandal to its lowest denomination."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, November 13.

Election for a County Member.

We understand that Monday the 23d day of November, (being the Monday of our next County Court,) is proposed by the Sheriff and our members from the county, as a suitable time for holding *the Election* for a member of the House of Commons in the place of the late James Forrest, esq. dec'd.—and will be designated in the resolution which will be introduced into the house on that subject.

The following are the returns of the votes given in this county on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, on the amendments to the Constitution of this state:

	For.	Against.
Hillsborough,	150	24
Morrow's,	93	9
Capt. John Holt's,	65	11
Fogleman's,	37	9
William Holt's,	98	1
Geeringer's,	61	16
Faucett's,	104	11
Isee's Store,	43	50
Mason Hall,	73	4
Nicholl's,	30	5
Turner's Mill,	37	3
W. Horner's,	30	70
Wilkerson's	104	5
Herndon's,	57	9
Adams's,	49	19
	1031	348

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is said, the Senate will consist of 19 Wolf and Muhlenberg men and 14 Whigs and Anti-masons; the House of 72 Whigs and Anti-masons and 28 Wolf and Muhlenberg men.

The Senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years. Eight were chosen this election, seven of whom are opposed to Mr. Van Buren.

Ohio.—The elections in Ohio have terminated in favor of the Van Buren party and from this circumstance the Van Buren papers set down that state as certain for him in the Presidential election,

To show the incorrectness of this conclusion, the Cincinnati Gazette gives the majorities obtained by the different parties in fifteen senatorial districts, thus:

Anti-Van Buren majorities in seven districts,	2574
Van Buren majorities in eight districts,	1577
Anti-Van Buren majority,	997

In the same paper it is farther stated, that at the Presidential election in 1832, Gen. Jackson's majority over Mr. Clay in these same districts was 2100 votes; which, compared with the present election, shows a clear loss of 3097 votes.

"*Drowning men grasp at Straws*"—So says the Petersburg Constellation; and the maxim is applicable sometimes when least suspected. The late election in Pennsylvania gives to Mr. Ritner a number of votes nearly equal to both of his competitors, and placed in their Legislature a large majority of opposition members. This result has been supposed, by some of the Whig presses, to indicate that Pennsylvania is lost to Mr. Van Buren. This the editor of the Constellation conceives to be "catching at straws," and appeals to *figures* to support an opposite conclusion—thus: The whole number of votes given for Wolf and Muhlenberg amounted to 106,151; for Ritner 94,111—joint vote of Wolf and Muhlenberg over Ritner, 12,040. Therefore, as the united influence of the Wolf and Muhlenberg parties is more than equal to that of the Ritner party, the editor of the Constellation appears confident that the Van Buren ticket will prevail in the Presidential election. May it not be that in this he has unconsciously grasped a whisp of "straw?" Let us see.

The Carlisle Republican, a Muhlenberg paper, has the following declaration in relation to the Wolf VanBuren electoral ticket.

'The indecent haste of the Wolf Central Committee in bringing forward, in an address to the people, the caucus electoral ticket, the moment the election was over, merits the scorn and contempt of the Democracy of the state. It is too late now for the Wolf men to bully. Their strength is gone—patronage is out of their hands. If they really desire to defeat Van Buren, why they certainly pursue the right course, in keeping their illegitimate ticket in the field. We trust and believe that not a single individual who voted for Mr. Muhlenberg, for the sake of sustaining pure democratic principle, will retrace his steps, and sanction the caucus, by sustaining its spurious bantling. For one, *we never shall under any circumstances.*"

The following paragraph is from the Boston Advocate, an anti-masonic Van Buren paper:

'The Wolf party in Pennsylvania are preparing to oppose Mr. Van Buren for President, and carry the state to Judge White if they can. Wolf is to be the candidate for Vice President, by a concert with the Whigs. The first note of preparation comes from the Philadelphia Sentinel, Ex-Governor Wolf's organ.'

The rumor gains ground that Judge McLean is to be appointed Chief Justice. We do not know what confidence is to be placed in the rumor. *Alex. Gaz.*

United States Bank.—The N. Orleans Union says that offers have been made by various institutions for the purchase of the debts due to the branch of the U. States Bank in that city, but that they have not been accepted, the mother bank intending to make use of that branch in settling up its business in the western and south western states. The Bulletin states that instructions have been received at the New Orleans branch, to discontinue purchasing bills, collecting or checking, on Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Natchez.

Bishop Ives.—A letter has been received by a gentleman in this city, from the Bishop, written in September, last from Geneva, in which he communicates the gratifying assurance that his health is materially improved. He will probably return to America in the spring of the next year. *Raleigh Register.*

An attempt to Kill.—On Friday last, Peter Bolton, residing about nine miles from this place, was shot by his son-in-law, Eli Lamberry. Bolton is badly wounded: Lamberry has been arrested and committed. The circumstances which led to this melancholy transaction grew out of an attempt of the latter to obtain possession of his wife who was at the house of her father. *Fayetteville Jour.*

Mountains.—A correspondent of the Register states that the "loftiest peak of the Black Mountain, in Yancy county, North Carolina, is more than two hundred feet above Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, hitherto accounted the highest mountain in the Union."

Heavy Gale—Charleston was visited on the 30th ult. with a most destructive gale. Ten or twelve wharves and about twenty vessels were more or less damaged.

A Mr. Bower sometime ago left New York in one of the packets for Liverpool: immediately afterwards it was discovered he had committed frauds to some extent on the revenue, and some of the custom house officers set out in pursuit in a pilot boat. Not overtaking the vessel, they proceeded to Liverpool. The fugitive, however, eluded his pursuers, and they have since returned. The New York Herald says, Bower left Liverpool for Manchester the day before the officers reached it. They went up to London and applied to Lord Palmerston for a warrant or authority to arrest him. His Lordship declined the request, on the ground that since Jay's treaty, there was no power in the government to interfere in the matter. 'It would,' said the Secretary 'be establishing a dangerous precedent to permit his arrest, unless provided for by treaty.'

The Pilot boat in which the Custom House officers crossed the Ocean, was the wonder of Liverpool for a week.

Among the numerous projects in the state of New York for which it is intended to make application to the next legislature for acts of incorporation, is one to organize a company with a large capital, for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson, to communicate with a rail road on the other side of the river, which is to run to Albany.

Mobs in Vermont.—On the night of the 12th ult. a collection of some twenty or thirty persons assembled in Verjennes, Vermont, and proceeded to demolish a house of ill fame in that city. They commenced the attack by bursting the door and entering the premises; when a musket was fired by one of the inmates and wounded one of the assailants, mortally it is supposed. After calling a surgeon and providing for the wounded man, the party deliberately proceeded to accomplish their object, and in a few minutes the house was razed to the ground. The person who is supposed to have discharged the gun is in jail, awaiting his trial. This is the sixth building of a similar character which has shared the same fate within a few weeks, in that place.

The Hon. Stephen Fox, recently appointed envoy extraordinary to this country, is a son of Lord Holland, and nephew to the celebrated whig statesman Charles James Fox; and is represented as a gentleman of liberal and enlarged views, and of great accomplishments.

Mr. Henry Stitzel, of Richmond township, Berks county, Pennslyvania, died on the 25th ult. in consequence of being stung by a bee. He was in the act of drinking cider, in which was a bee unperceived, which stung him upon the tongue and caused his death in less than one hour.

A line of telegraphic communication between London and Paris is about to be established. At first it will be confined to transmitting the prices of funds; but it is intended hereafter to apply it to the conveyance of other inteligence. By means of this line of telegraphs news will be conveyed from London to Paris in one hour and a half.

GAMBLERS.

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the black-leg fraternity have been *cleared out* without Lynching. The people met in large numbers, on the 3d inst. and

"*Resolved*, That all vagrant professional gamblers, are obnoxious to the citizens of Tuscaloosa, and shall no longer remain among us."

A committee of twelve was accordingly appointed—among whom we observe the ominous name of Mr. *Augustin Lynch*—who, in conjunction with the great body of the citizens, assembled at the central well of the town, at 3 o'clock *the same day*, and carried the laudable purposes of the meeting into effect, by driving every vagrant gambler out of the place. After this was done, the "Flag" said it was "happy to state, that the *thermometer* of public feeling has once more settled down to the *temperate* point, and that Tuscaloosa, like her sister towns of the south, "stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the disgraceful and degrading dynasty of professional gamblers."

We are no advocates of Lynch law; but when an intolerable nuisance is *shielded by statute*, as in North Carolina, what are the honest, virtuous portions of the community to do? We have seen, within a few months past, an industrious and thrifty young mechanic, whose business gave comfort and competence to an interesting family—we have seen him lured to the gaming table, where, within the brief space of a few weeks, he was stripped of *all* his honest earnings, his business broke up, his effects sold out, and he and his young family driven away to seek a new home in the far south west. And who have we in our little community, in exchange for this thrifty mechanic? Why, a den of *licensed* blacklegs! *Raleigh Standard.*

Formidable Rival.—There is a report in circulation that Messrs. Stockton, Calvert, and other capitalists, are about to level and M'Adamize the Washington and Baltimore turnpike road, to run thereon locomotive carriages—after the model of those employed on some of the turnpike roads in England. If this report be correct, and we do not know how correct it may be, the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road will have a formidable rival. We believe the locomotives on common roads can be made to run as fast, or nearly so, as the steam cars with their trains on a rail road.

Alexandria Gaz.

The New Orleans Gaming Houses.—It is stated that there are about 50 licensed gaming houses in the city of New Orleans, the licenses of which will soon expire, and cannot be again renewed. A New Orleans letter writer supposes that each of these houses can command ten persons, besides their friends out of doors, making a pretty effective force, which he apprehends will be organized for the purpose of resisting or evading the operation of the late gambling laws of Louisiana, when they are attempted to be put in force.

The dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Ellis, of Brooks, Maine, was consumed by fire on the 11st ult. and five of his children and a domestic perished in the flames.

Great Freshet.—The Wheeling Times of the 24th ult. says the Ohio river at that place had reached the height of 35 feet on the evening previous; it had subsequently been gradually falling.

A new article of Commerce.—The Government of Malta has contracted to be furnished with American Ice, at a price equal to four cents for one pound and three quarters. The Pasha of Egypt has also contracted to be supplied with ice from Boston.

It is said there are now building in the city of New York, 848 houses, stores and other buildings, of which fourteen are churches.

A French Fleet.—The Courier des Etats Unis of Saturday, in referring to the foreign news, by the North America, has this paragraph—"All is calm in France; and the only interesting article we find in the French journals, is that of the considerable naval preparations in the maritime ports. Besides the large number of vessels at sea, in the single port of Toulon, which is the second only in France, there are *fifty-nine* vessels of all sizes, the greater part of which are preparing without intermission."

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on the New York canals for the week ending on the 21st of September, amount to the sum of $53,323. This exceeds the collections for the corresponding week in 1834 by the sum of 8,116 dollars.

Whole sum collected from the opening of the navigation in the spring to the 21st of September, *one million and seventeen thousand dollars.* Increase, compared with 1894, 186,000 dollars.

It is stated in the Harrisburg Chronicle that the amount of toll received upon the public improvements of Pennsylvania, from the 1st November, 1834, to 31st of October, 1835, being the *fiscal* year, is about $690,000, being an increase of *one hundred* per cent. over the amount collected in 1834.

Washington City, Nov. 4.

We are glad to learn through a gentleman recently from New York, says the National Intelligencer, that some of the capitalists of that wealthy city, are about embarking in an enterprise of great magnitude, at the head of ship navigation in this District. The enterprise will involve the expenditure of much money, and the employment of a large capital in commercial purposes, connected with the extensive trade which is soon destined to occupy the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. When the great advantages which this District offers, for manufacturing as well as commercial purposes, become known abroad, we have no doubt that capital will be rapidly invested here. Within the distance of a few miles, the Potomac has a descent of seventy feet, and its whole volume might be converted into a power for the movement of manufacturing machinery. Sea vessels can approach to the foot of the fall, and from the same point a magnificent canal stretches away into the interior, already penetrating nearly to the base of the Aleghanies, and furnishing abundant supplies of coal, iron, provisions, &c. We are surprised, indeed, that these peculiar advantages have not before now engaged the attention of persons of capital and enterprise from the East.

The Comet.—The Philadelphin Gazette remarks: "It is impossible to look at a comet like that which is now visible, without experiencing a sensation of indescribable amazement at the mighty Power which regulates its motion and preserves it in its excentric orbit. To see a great ball of fire, so large as to be visible with the naked eye at the distance of twenty five millions of miles, flying through space at the rate of fourteen hundred miles in a minute for five and thirty years, without retracing its steps, conveys such an idea of the infinity of space and of the power of the Almighty, as almost to lose the mind in the vastness of the contemplation.

Tapping the Liver.—This critical operation was lately performed in England, and upwards of eight pints of diseased matter was extracted. A tube was left in the orifice, through which a pint of matter flowed daily for a week, notwithstanding two pints had been obtained at the operation. The patient is rapidly recovering. *N. Y. Sun.*

A number of gamblers were arrested in New-York on the 19th inst. and the civil authorities have determined to carry on a 'war of extermination' against them.

Durable Whitewash.—In preparing whitewash, it is said if the water in which the lime is to be slacked is first saturated with muriate of soda (common salt,) the whitewash will be more permanent, will not crack, nor come off upon one's hands or clothes.

A Joint Snake—Was, a few days since, killed in this county, and is now in possession of Messrs Williams, Haywood & Co., druggists of this city, in a state of preservation. It is about three feet in length, and a little larger in circumference than a man's thumb. It is of variegated colors, running longitudinally on the body. It is separated into a dozen or fifteen pieces, and appears susceptible of being divided into parts not more than the fourth of an inch in length, so numerous are the joints.

The existence of a *joint-snake* has been doubted by many; but a sight of this, we should think, would remove all skepticism in relation to this fact in natural history. *Standard.*

TEXAS.—Very considerable numbers of men are leaving various parts of our country for Texas, taking with them the arms and munitions necessary for war. Some hundreds will leave the Atlantic coast within ten days, and a still larger number, probably, will go from the West. St. Anna will find the Kentucky riflemen bad troops to contend with, in such a war as will be waged in Texas, and it would not be strange if, take it all in all, he should find this the hardest job he ever undertook. If the tide of offensive operations should be turned the other way, and with such power as to shake his arbitrary authority beyond the bounds of Texas, it would not be the strangest thing that ever happened.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The New Orleans American of the 21st ult., states that about 60 volunteer greys had left that place, well mounted, for Texas, amid the huzzas of those who assembled to witness their departure.

Texas—Meetings have been held in New Orleans, Mobile, &c. to take measures to aid the people of Texas in their struggle against the tyranny of Santa Anna. In N. Orleans, a battalion of upwards of 220 volunteers was equipped ready for marching, within a very few days; and contributions were making, to furnish them with ammunition, provisions, &c. A meeting was held in Mobile, 20th ult. of the most respectable citizens, and the court-house was filled to overflowing. Resolutions expressive of their sympathy for the critical situation of their friends in Texas, and of their determination to aid them in their struggle for their liberty, were unanimously passed. A committee of 30 was appointed, to solicit contributions, and aid all volunteers who might be disposed to go to Texas to sustain the people of that country in their struggle for political existence

The following section of a law of Congress passed on the 30th of April, 1818, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the act therein mentioned," appears not to be generally known.

Sect. VI. *And be it further enacted*, &c. That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanour, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

FOREIGN.

Gen. Eraso died of consumption, at Estella on the 22d September. His loss will be severely felt, particularly by the Navarrese. Don Carlos, on the 25th, was on the bank of the Ebro.

The Junta of Motrie had declared all sects and modes of worship free, and permitted.

There was considerable speculation in England on the assemblage of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea, and the warlike preparations against the shores of England.

Sunday the 4th of October, was kept throughout England as a day of religious commemoration, the first English Bible having been published on that day, three hundred years since.

The sales of the National property, that is, the domains of the suppressed convents, were proceeding with great success. In many instances the prices were three times as great as the appraisement.

N. P. Willis, one of the editors of the New York Mirror, was married at Plumstead on the 1st of October, to Mary, daughter of William Stace, esq. of the Royal Arsenal.

PORTUGAL.—Letters dated September 19th have been received from Lisbon. They still advert to speculations concerning the royal marriage with the young prince of Saxe Coburg, objections to which are said to be raised—not by the pope or England—but by the holy alliance. The reason assigned is, that by the match, the friendly ties existing between the British throne and the house of Braganza, would be rendered more close and permanent, the prince being cousin to the princess Victoria, of England.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 4th inst. Mr. *Archibald Boland* to Miss *Mary Strayhorn.*

Also, on the 5th inst. Mr. *James Pratt* to Miss *Levinia Strayhorn.*

DIED,

At his residence in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the morning of the 3d inst. Col. SAMUEL ASHE, aged 74 years. Col. Ashe was an enterprising officer in the war of the Revolution, and in all the various relations of life one of the kindest and most benevolent of men.

A few days ago, in the city of N. York, GAVIN HOGE, esq. of Raleigh. Mr. H. was a Lawyer of distinguished eminence and ability, and a man of great private worth.

Near Cahawba, Ala. on the 2d inst. RICHARD S. CLINTON, esq. Attorney at Law, and a highly respectable citizen. He has filled the office of Judge of the County Court, and subsequently that of Justice of the Peace, with satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Clinton was a native of this state, and for some years a resident of this town, where he had many friends.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	d.	h.	m.	
13 Friday,	6 54	5 6					
14 Saturday,	6 55	5 5					
15 Sunday,	6 56	5 4					
16 Monday,	6 56	5 3					
17 Tuesday,	6 57	5					
18 Wednesday	6 58	5 2	Full,	5	5	0	morn
19 Thursday,	6 59	5 1	Last,	13.	9	10	morn
			New,	20	5	14	morn
			First,	26	10	29	aft'n

A first rate MILCH COW,
FOR SALE.
Inquire of
LEMUEL LYNCH.
November 13. 95—

STRAY.

TAKEN up and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, by Andrew Boland, living about five miles south east from Hillsborough, a SORREL MARE, seven years old next spring, four feet eleven inches and three quarters high, with a few white hairs on her forehead, and a few on her shoulders, is almost blind in one eye, and can't see much out of the other.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*
November 13. 95—

THE MOTHER.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"It may be Autumn, yea Winter, with the woman, but with the *mother, as a mother*, it is always Spring."—*Sermon of the Rev. Thomas Cobbett, at Lynn, in* 1665.

I saw an aged woman bow
To weariness and care,
Time wrote his sorrows on her brow,
And 'midst her frosted hair.

Hope, from her breast had torn away
Its rooting scathed and dry,
And on the pleasures of the gay
She turned a joyless eye.

What was it that, like sunbeam clear,
O'er her wan features run,
As, pressing toward her deafened ear,
I named her absent son?

What was it? Ask a mother's breast,
Through which a fountain flows,
Perennial, fathomless and blest,
By winter never froze.

What was it? Ask the King of Kings,
Who hath decreed above
That change should mark all earthly things,
Except a mother's love.

The Two Kates.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BUCCANEER," &c.

(Concluded.)

Kate Cavendish had accompanied her husband, during the short deceitful peace of Amiens, to Paris: and there the beautiful Mrs. Cavendish was distinguished as a wonder—"si aimable"—"si gentille"—"si naive"—"si mignone." The most accomplished of the French court could not be like her, for they had forgotten to be natural; and the novelty and diffidence of the beautiful Englishwoman rendered her an object of universal interest. Petted and feted she certainly was, but not spoiled. She was not insensible to admiration, and yet it was evident to all that she preferred the affectionate attention of her husband to the homage of the whole world; nor was she ever happy but by his side. Suddenly the loud war whoop echoed throughout Europe. Major Cavendish had only time to convey his beloved wife to her native country, when he was called upon to join his regiment. Kate Cavendish was no heroine. She loved her husband with so entire an affection—a love of so yielding, so relying a kind—she leaned her life, her hopes, her very soul, upon him, with so perfect a confidence, that to part from him was almost a moral death.

Youth little knows what hearts can endure: they little think what they must of necessity go through in this work-a-day world; they are ill prepared for the trials and turmoils that await the golden as well as the humbler pageant of existence. Kate Cavendish returned to her mother's house; her very thoughts seemed steeped in sorrow, and it was happy for her that a new excitement to exertion occurred, when about five months after her husband's departure, she became a mother. Despite Mrs. Seymour's prognostications, the baby lived and prospered; and by its papa's express command was called Kate.

How full of the true and beautiful manifestations of maternal affection were the letters of Mrs. Cavendish to her husband! "Little Kate was so very like him—her lip, her eye, her smile;" and then, as years passed on, and Major Cavendish had gained a regiment by his bravery, the young mother chronicled her child's wisdom, her wit, her voice—the very tone of her voice was so like her father's—her early love of study; and during the night watches, in the interval of his long and harrassing marches, and his still more desperate engagements, Colonel Cavendish found happiness and consolation in the perusal of the outpourings of his own Kate's heart and soul. In due time, his second Kate could and did write those misshapen characters of affection, pot hooks and hangers, wherein parents, but only parents, see the promise of perfection. Then came the fair round hand, so *en bon point*, with its hair and broad strokes; then an epistle in French; and at last a letter in very neat text, bearing the stamp of authenticity in its diction, and realising the hopes so raised by his wife's declaration, that "their Kate was all her heart could desire, so like him in all things." The life of Colonel Cavendish continued for some years at full gallop; days and hours are composed of the same number of seconds, whether passed in the solitude of a cottage or the excitement of a camp; yet how differently are they numbered! how very, very different is the retrospect!

Had Colonel Cavendish seen his wife, still in her early beauty, with their daughter half sitting half kneeling by her side, the one looking younger, the other older than each really was, he would not have believed it possible that the lovely and intelligent girl could be indeed his child, the child of his young Kate. A series of most provoking, most distressing occurrences, had prevented his returning, even on leave to England; he had been ordered, during a long and painful war, from place to place, and from country to country, until at last he almost began to despair of ever seeing home again.

At last, one of the desolating battles that filled England with widows, and caused multitudes of orphans to weep in our highways, sent agony to the heart of the patient and enduring Kate: the fatal return at the head of the column, "*Colonel Cavendish missing*," was enough; he had escaped so many perils, not merely victorious, but unhurt, that she had in her fondness believed he bore a charmed life; and were her patience, her watchings, her hopes, to be so rewarded? was her child fatherless? and was her heart desolate? Violent was indeed her grief, and fearful her distraction; but it had, like all violent emotion, its reaction; she hoped on, in the very teeth of her despair; she was sure he was not dead—how could he be dead? he that had so often escaped—could it be possible, that at last he had fallen? Providence, she persisted, was too merciful to permit such a sorrow to rest upon her and her innocent child; and she resolutely resolved not to put on mourning, or display any of the usual tokens of affection, although every one else believed him dead. One of the sergeants of his own regiment had seen him struck to the earth by a French sabre, and immediately after a troop of cavalry rode over the ground, thus leaving no hopes of his escape; the field of battle in that spot presented the next day a most lamentable spectacle: crushed were those so lately full of life, its hopes and expectations; they had saturated the field with their life's blood; the torn standard of England mingled its colours with the standard of France; no trace of the body of Colonel Cavendish was found; but his sword, his rifled purse, and portions of his dress, were picked up by a young officer, Sir Edmund Russell, who had ever evinced towards him the greatest affection and friendship. Russell wrote every particular to Mrs. Cavendish, and said, that as he was about to return to England in a few weeks, having obtained sick leave, he would bring the purse and sword of his departed friend with him.

Poor Mrs. Cavendish murmured over the word "*departed;*" paled, shook her head, and then looked up into the face of her own Kate, with a smile beaming with a hope, which certainly her daughter did not feel:—"He is not dead," she repeated; and in the watches of the night, when in her slumbers she had steeped her pillow with tears, she would start, repeat 'he is not dead,' then sleep again. There was something beautiful and affecting in the warm and earnest love, the perfect friendship, existing between this youthful mother and her daughter; it was so unlike the usual tie between parent and child; and yet it was so well cemented, so devoted, so respectful: the second Kate, at fifteen, was more womanly, more resolute, more calm, more capable of thought, than her mother had been at seven and twenty; and it was curious to those who note closely the shades of human character, to observe how, at two and thirty, Mrs. Cavendish turned for advice and consolation to her highminded daughter, and leaned upon her for support. The beauty of Miss Cavendish was like her mind, of a lofty bearing—lofty, not proud. She looked and moved like a young queen; she was a noble girl; and when Sir Edmund Russell saw her first, he thought—alas! I cannot tell *all* he thought—but he certainly "fell," as it is termed, "in love," and nearly forgot the wounds inflicted in the battle field, when he acknowledged to himself the deep and ever-living passion he felt for the daughter of his dearest friend.

"It is indeed most happy for your mother," he said to her some days after his arrival at Sydney Hall, "it is indeed most happy for your mother that she does not believe what I know to be so true; I think, if she were convinced of your father's death, she would sink into despair."

"Falsehood or false impressions," replied Kate, "sooner or later produce a sort of moral fever, which leaves the patient weakened in body and in mind; I would rather she knew the worst at once; despair by its own violence works its own cure."

"Were it you, Miss Cavendish, I should not fear the consequences; but your mother is so soft and gentle in her nature."

"Sir Edmund, she *knew* my father—lived with him—worshipped him; the knowledge of his existence was the staff of her's; he was the soul of her fair frame. Behold her now—how beautiful she looks—those sunbeams resting on her head, and her chiseled features upturned towards heaven, tracing my father's portrait in those fleecy clouds, or amid yonder trees; and you mark the hectic on her cheek?—could she believe it, I know she would be better: there's not a stroke upon the bell, there's not an echo of a footfall in the great avenue, but she thinks it his; at night she starts, if but a mouse do creep along the wainscot, or a soft breeze disturb the blossoms of the woodbine that presses against our window; and then exclaims, 'I thought it was your father!'

With such converse, and amid the rich and various beauties of a picturesque, rambling old country house, with its attendant green meadows, pure trout stream, and sylvan grottos—sometimes with Mrs. Cavendish, sometimes without her, did Kate and Sir Edmund wander, and philosophise, and fall in love.

One autumn evening, Mrs. Seymour, fixing her eyes upon the old tent stitch screen, said to her daughter, who as usual had been thinking of her husband, "Has it ever occurred to you, my dear Kate, that there is likely to be another fool in the family? I say nothing; thanks to your father's will, I have had this old rambling place left upon my hands for my life, which was a sad drawback; better he had left it to your brother."

"You might have given it up to Alfred, if you had chosen, long ago," said Mrs. Cavendish, who knew well that, despite of her grumbling, her mother loved Sydney Hall as the apple of her eye. "What, and give the world cause to say that I doubted my husband's judgment! No, no; I am content to suffer in silence; but do you not perceive that your Kate is making a fool of herself, just as you did, my dear—falling in love with a soldier, marrying misery, and working disappointment?" More, a great deal more, did the old lady say; but, fortunately nobody heard her, for when her daughter perceived that her eyes were safely fixed on the tent stitch screen, she made her escape, and, as fate would have it, encountered Sir Edmund at the door. In a few minutes he had told her of his love for her beloved Kate: but though Mrs. Cavendish had freely given her own hand to a soldier, the remembrance of what she had suffered—of her widowed years, the uncertainty of her present state, anxiety for her child's happiness, a desire, a fear of her future well-being—all rushed upon her with such confusion, that she became too agitated to reply to his entreaties: and he rushed from the chamber, to give her time to compose herself, and to bring another whose entreaties would be added to his own: he returned with Kate, pale, but almost as dignified as ever. Mrs. Cavendish clasped her to her bosom.

"You would not leave me, child—would not thrust your mother from your heart, and place a stranger there?" "No, no," she replied; "Kate's heart is large enough for both."

"And do you love him?" The maiden hid her face upon her mother's bosom; yet though she blushed, she did not equivocate; but replied in a low firm voice, "mother, I do."

"Sir Edmund," said the mother, still holding her child to her heart, "I have suffered too much—too much, to give her to a soldier."

"Mother," whispered Catherine, "yet for all that you have suffered, for all that you may yet endure, you would not have aught but that soldier husband, were *you* to *wed* again!'

No other word passed the lips of the young widow: again, again, and again, did she press her child to her bosom; then placing her fair hand within Sir Edmund's palm, rushed in an agony of tears to the solitude of her own chamber.

* * * *

"Hark! how the bells are ringing," said Anne Leafy to Jenny Fleming, as they were placing white roses in their stomachers, and snooding their hair with fair satin ribands. "And saw you ever a brighter morning? Kate Cavendish will have a blithesome bridal; though I hear that Madam Seymour is very angry, and says no luck will attend this, no more than the last wedding!" The words had hardly passed the young maid's lips when a bronzed countenance pressed itself amid the roses of the little summer house in which they sat arranging their little finery, and a rough and travel-soiled man inquired, "Of whom speak ye?"

"Save us!" exclaimed Jenny Fleming, who was a trifle pert. "Save us, master! why, at the wedding at the Hall, to be sure—Kate Cavendish's wedding, to be sure; she was moped long enough, for certain, and now is going to marry a brave gentleman, Sir Edmund Russell!" The stranger turned from the village girls, who, fearful of being late at the church, set away across the garden of the little inn, leaving the wayfarer in quiet possession, but with no one in the dwelling to attend the guests, except a deaf waiter, who could not hear "the strange gentleman's" questions.

* * * *

The youthful bride and the young bridegroom stood together at the altar; and a beautiful sight it was, to see them on the threshold of a new existence. Mrs. Cavendish might be pardoned for that she wept abundantly—partly tears of memory, partly of hope; and the ceremony proceeded to the words, "if either of you know any impediment," when there was a rush, a whirl, a commotion outside the porch, and the stranger of the inn rushed forward, exclaiming, "I know an impediment—she is mine!"

A blessing upon hoping, trusting, enduring woman! A thousand blessings upon those who draw consolation from the deepness of despair! The wife was right—her husband was not dead; and as Colonel Cavendish pressed his own Kate to his bosom, and gazed upon her face, he said, "I am bewildered! they told me false—they said Kate Cavendish was to be married! and——"

"And so she is," interrupted Sir Edmund Russell; "but from your hand only will I receive her: are there not TWO KATES, my old friend?"

What the noble soldier's feelings were, heaven knows—no human voice could express them—no pen write them: they burst from, and yet were treasured in his heart.

"My child!—that my daughter!—two Kates!—wife and child!" he murmured. Time had galloped with him, and it was long ere he believed that his daughter could be old enough to marry. The villagers from without crowded into the sweet village church; and moved by the noise, Mrs. Seymour put on her new green spectacles, and stepped forward to where Colonel Cavendish stood trembling between his wife and child; then looking him earnestly in the face, she said, "After all, it is really you! Bless me, how ill you look! I never could bear to make people uncomfortable; but if you do not take great care, you will not live a month!"

"I said he was not dead," repeated his gentle wife; "and I said——;" but what does it matter what was said?—Kate the second was married; and that evening, after Colonel Cavendish had related his hair-breadth 'scapes, and a sad story of imprisonment, again did his wife repeat, "*I said he was not dead!*"

The word No!—There are but few words in the English language of more importance than the word *No!* and although it is very short, it is to some people, exceedingly hard to learn. Many a man has been ruined by not knowing how to use this word.

CharlesEasy was a good natured young fellow, and was left two or three thousand dollars, with which he went into business; he had many customers, for every body loved him; but, unluckily, his customers had forgotten to bring their money with them—they all, however, promised payment—some in ninety days, some in sixty, some in thirty, and some the next morning. Charles doubted and hesitated; but not knowing how to say *No*, he credited them all. Thus his goods were scattered over the country, and while he obtained one half of the debts at more expense and trouble than his profits upon the whole of them were worth, he lost the other half. In the midst of these his embarrassments, a worthless fellow, in company with whom Charles had once drank a bottle of wine, had the assurance, on the strength of his acquaintance, to ask him to be bail for him to a large amount. Charles started at this request, and the word *No* was seemingly bolting out; but stuck in his throat; he yielded, and in a few days was a ruined man.

Thomas Smoothly was social, polite, and engaging; he loved neither the bottle nor the cards; he hated late hours, which always gave him the head-ache the next day; but notwithstanding this, he gambled, drank freely, and kept late hours, because his companions importuned him, and he knew not how to say *No*. At length a set of sharpers saw Thomas's weak side, and marked him for their prey. They enticed him into deep play, and never left him till they had his last shilling. Alas! poor Thomas! he might have been an ornament to society, and an honor to his relatives, had he only learned to say *No*.

Let youth learn the proper use of this important monosyllable. If advised and persuaded against your interest, say *No*. If tempted to bring a blot upon your character, or stain upon your conscience, say, with energy and emphasis, *No*. But to the prayer of want, and to the call of real honor and virtue, never say *No*.

War.—What a picture of horror does the following paragraph present! What blood spilt, what money expended, to enable man to butcher his fellow man! Surely any price but liberty and honor, should be paid by nations for peace.

Since the year 1000, there have been twenty-four different wars between England and France, twelve between England and Scotland, eight between England and Spain, and seven with other countries—in all fifty one wars! There have been six wars within one hundred years, viz.

1st war, ending 1697, cost 21,500,000 pounds, 100,000 slain, 80,000 died of famine.

2d war began 1702, cost 43,000,000*l.* Slain not ascertained.

3d war, began 1739, cost 48,000,000*l.* Slain not ascertained.

4th war, began 1756, cost 111,000,000*l.* Slain 250,000.

5th, American war, began 1775, cost 139,000,000*l.* Slain 200,000.

6th, last war, began 1793, cost 750,000,000*l.* Slain 2,000,000 amongst all the belligerents.

At the conclusion of the war, which ended in 1697, the national debt was 21,500,000*l.* At the conclusion of the last war, in 1815, the national debt amounted to no less than 1,050,000,000*l.*

London Times.

About Right.—The Bangor Advertiser tells a good story of a Yankee who was refused a dinner at one of the taverns down east, until he had shown the landlord his 'pewter.' Boniface then did his best, and at the sound of the bell in walked the Yankee, and taking a general survey of the table, turned to his host and said, "Mister, you've seed my money, and I've seed your dinner—good bye!"

A True Joke.—On Tuesday last, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county, a man named John Day was tried for burglary. Being without counsel, he was asked if he wished to say any thing to the Jury; when he arose and stated, that he had a good defence in law; that though the facts were strong against him he had a technical objection [illegible] which he thought sufficient, viz. that a burglary cannot be committed by day, and must be done by night. Judge King told the Jury that the defence did not appear to be supported in fact, as the burglary appeared to have been done by night as well as by *Day*. Of this opinion also and were the Jury, Mr. Day (the punster) was forthwith convicted.

(In England such a joke would be *capital.*) *Philadelphia Gazette.*

Goods of Life.—The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the greatest medicine is a true friend.

Sir William Temple.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF ORANGE COUNTY.

ALL the Magistrates of this county are requested to attend at the Court House on Friday of next County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a NEW JAIL. As it is a matter of importance, it is hoped a general attendance will be given.

JOSIAH TURNER, *Treasurer of Public Buildings.*

November 5. 93—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscriber having just received a new assortment of Saddler's Materials, is prepared to furnish all kinds of work in the

SADDLING BUSINESS

on the lowest terms, for Cash or Credit. He thinks he can safely say that he can offer better work than can be obtained for the same price at any other place.

☞ Persons whose accounts have been standing since 1833 and 1834, are requested to call and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

SOLOMON FULLER.

November 5 91—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$5,000 for $4!

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SALISBURY ACADEMY,

ELEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at TARBOROUGH, on Wednesday the 18th of November,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating Figure System,

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, } **$5000!**

AND **20** *PRIZES OF* **$1,000!**

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $5,000—twenty of $1,000—ten of $500—besides many of $300, $200, $100, $50, &c. &c. &c. amounting in all to

180,000 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets, . . $4
Halves, ... 2
Quarters, ... 1

☞ Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above Walker Anderson & Co.'s store, in Hillsborough, North Carolina.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

October 28. 93—

FOR SALE,

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC PILLS, W. W GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT, and Dr A. G. HALL'S IMPROVED Hinge and Pivot TRUSS.

ALLEN PARKS.

November 5. 84—

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Monday of November County Court, I will sell at the court house in Hillsborough, the following property belonging to J. P. Sneed:

The Store House occupied by Mr. Carmichael;

One Lot on Churton street, adjoining Samuel Hancock and Dr. James S. Smith;

And a plantation lying on the Chapel Hill road, one mile and a half from town, containing 139 acres; about one half cleared, which is under a good fence; a part of it is good Corn and Wheat land, and there are four or five acres of excellent Meadow land.

The sale will be on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the date, the purchasers giving bond and security.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place, a SULKEY and HARNESS

J. W. NORWOOD, *Agent*
For J. P. SNEED.

October 29. 93—ts

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

THE commodious STORE HOUSE and tenement, now in the the occupancy of Messrs. Latimer & Barker, belonging to the estate of the late David Kyle, deceased, is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

October 29. 93—

WOOD—WOOD!

Subscribers to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

October 7. 89—